A New and Fascinating Story, by Julian Hawthorne, the celebrated author, will be published

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Of No Avail With the Administration Against Tom Furlong.

THE PLEA OF LABOR

THE DETECTIVE SLATED

For the Place Russell Harrison Says He Must Have.

ALL THE CONSULATES DISTRIBUTED.

Almost Sensational Developments in the Persistent Pressure of the Administration in Favor of the Missouri Pacific Detective -Why the President's Son is Bound to Support the Applicant-An Interesting Fight-Wannmaker Knocked Out in an Application to the Treasury Department -Why Mahone is Antagonized by the Colored Republicans of Virginia.

Despite the carnest protests of the E this of Laber and other organized bodies of workmen, Detective Thomas Furlong is to be rewarded for campaign and other work with a snug Government berth. Russell Harrison is said to be the power behind the throne in this case. Postmaster General Wanamaker meets with a rebuff in a customs decision.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 25.-Points are cropping out in relation to the probable appointment of Detective Thomas Furlong, of the Gould railroad system, as Chief of the Bureau of Secret Service, that verge closely on the sensational. As was stated a few days ago in THE DISPATCH, the part played by Furlong in the Missouri Pacific strike and the ruin of Master Workman Martin Irons, led the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations to protest against his appointment to the head of the secret service of the Treasury Department, General Master Workman Powderly protesting in person and by letter. This led Secretary Windom to inform Mr. Powderly and others that he would not appoint Furlong, though he was strongly backed.

Labor Leaders Up in Arms Once More. The publication in THE DISPATCH, that cotwithstanding these protests the prospects were good that Furlong would be appointed within a few days, has aroused the labor leaders to renew and emphasize their opposition, and the fight has brought out the fact that the appointment is virtually taken out of the hands of Secretary Windom by President Harrison, who, for several reasons, desires the place for Furlong.

lords, on account of his influence over and relationship with the administration, is the power behind the throne in the Furlong case, as he has been in many others.

Furlong's Work to the Campaign. Knowing of the valiant work performed by Furlong in connection with the Missouri Pacific strike, Russell Harrison sent for him during the campaign to work Democratic heelers and repeaters and collect everything that would be of use to further the election of his father. The detective was well paid, royally treated and highly complimented for his effective

spying. This of itself would probably have been sufficient to insure the support of the Harrisons, but he further endeared himself to young Russell when the latter became

Involved in a Libet Suit for \$40,000, in which ex-Consul Schuyler Crosby, who was accused of stealing many thousand dollars' worth of jewels from the daughter of Hon. William L. Scott, was the plaintiff. Russell Harrison's newspaper, in Helena, Mont., republished the scandalous story from the columns of a New York paper, and never retracted, though it was soon shown to be false, upon the authority of Miss Emma Jones, the Washington correspondent, who was led into the authorship

rison bethought him of Furlong, and the latter, having his eye on the chieftaincy of the secret service, it is said, worked very cheap. In various parts of the country he picked up

Several Sallent Spley Episodes in the career of Crosby, and succeeded, it is

stated, in securing the basis of a good detense. There is no doubt of Furlong's employment in this case, as letters are here in Washington written with his own hand, which connect him with it as the principal.

For his services in the campaign, and his work on the Crosby seandal case, Russell Harrison appears to think Furlong is entitled to \$4,000 a year from the Government, and the President appears to have become interested to the extent of depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of a right never before denied him-that of appointing the chief of his own secret service corps.

Mr. Bell, the present chief, has many friends, and has been one of the most efficient chiefs who ever held the place. For this reason the champions of Furlong have Resorted to Attacks on Bell,

alleging that in the recent arrests of counterfeiters at Dayton, O., Tyson, the noted counterfeiter, was allowed to escape from under the chief's very nose with the excellent plates from which the money was printed, when, in fact, Tyson and the plates were known to the secret service to be nearly a thousand miles away.

Dewhurst, a Baltimore detective, is another strong candidate for the place, and is largely indorsed by the Knights of Labor as against Furlong, though Bell is satisfactory to all classes, his only offense being that he is a Democrat. The district assembly, representing all Maryland Knights, passed resolutions against Furlong's appointment Tuesday evening, and to-night District Assembly 66, of this city, renewed its resolutions against Furlong, and made them more

Every labor organization of the District has protested. On the other hand, there is a class which has assumed the champion-

ship of Furlong, solely because he is obnoxious to the Knights, and to which his declaration that one of his chief missions in ife was to "down" the Knights and all labor organizations is his highest commendation, and this class is doing good work for

the former Pittsburger.

The fight is one of the most interesting that has occurred in relation to any of the offices located here.

A special dispatch from Franklin, Pa.,

says the oil country Knights of Labor sent strong remonstrances to Washington against Furlong, and if he is appointed a determined effort will be made to defeat his onfirmation. Charges will be made, backed by such evidence, that prominent Knights say the Senate cannot confirm. Furlong is well-known in that region, having at one time been Chief of Police in

HOSTILE TO MAHONE.

Why Prof. Langaton is Opposed to the Little Boss of Virginia-The Latter Always Has Drawn the Color Line

PERPETAL TRIVERAN TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON July 25,-Prof. John M. angston the leader of the Virginia colored Republican kickers, arrived in the city today. He is just as hostile to Mahone as he was before the little boss was re-established at the head of the Republican party of his State. Langston does not hesitate to express his aversion to Mahone as often as the opportunity presents itself. He said to-day:

I don't like Mahone because he doesn't like me or any other colored man. He fought me at Chicago for the reason that I am colored, and he opposed my election to Congress on the same grounds. He has also Congress on the same grounds. He has always drawn the color line, and I believe he always will. It is not possible for him to get the nomination for Governor, and he knows it. Mahone has really no following except a few men, white and colored, who hope he can secure them Federal appointnents, and they represent nothing except

their own greed.

As long as Mahone is Chairman of the State Committee, and follows the path marked out for him by the National Committee, he will have no trouble, but just as soon as he deviates one lota there will be an open revolt which Senator Quay and his party in their hands, will have to heed. I am a Republican, but I will not support any man who I know is hostile to the advancement of my race, and if this is treason, let them make the most of it."

WILL BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

The Charges Against General Morgan Im

pairing the Indian Service. PAPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The evidence iven on the trial of General Morgan, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for false mustering of six companies of his regiment, and other serious charges, is now under examination by the order of Secretary Noble. As the conviction legally carried with it a disqualifica-tion from ever holding office under the Government, and the findings were set aside on the ground that this punishment was not imposed, but that the Court simply dismissed him, there seems to be no proba-bility that the Senate can confirm him. The testimony is voluminous, and Secretary Noble has directed its careful examination, in order that he may determine what kind of report should be made to the President in

President Harrison, who, for several reasons, desires the place for Furlong.

Young Russell Harrison, who is being been seriously impaired by the unfortunate developments concerning General Morgan's record, and Secretary Noble has decided that the matter shall receive the considers

NO MORE CONSULATES TO PILL

Pennsylvania Secured Few of Thom Be of Bitter Strifes.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, July 25 .- It is stated at the State Department that all of the consusecretly in Indiana, to mingle with the lar places have been filled, but that the strife for some of the best places became so bitter that the announcement of the appointment is withheld. Pennsylvania has more applicants by far than any other State, and among their friends the light has been so not in many cases as to preclude all idea of a decision. So far the only positions secured by Pennsylvania are those of Adams, of Philadelphia, Minister to Brazil, and Jar-rett and Hemmick, of Pittsburg, Consuls to

Birmingham and Geneva.
It is said that Senator Quay has taken little interest in the consular appointments as such offices are not important, according to his ideas of practical politics. He prefer to work for an official who remains on the ground and devotes himself to his friends

WANAMAKER KNOCKED OUT.

The Trensury Department Insists Wicke

Bankets Are Fancy Boxes. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Mr. John Wanamaker recently appealed to the Treas-ury Department from a decision of the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, assessing duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on so-called wicker baskets, he claiming that they were dutiable at the rate of 30 per

The question of the classification of these articles was submitted to the conference of Appraisers, recently in session in New York, and they were of opinion that they were properly classified by the Collector as fancy boxes. The Treasury Department today sustained this opinion and affirmed the Collector's decision.

INGENIOUS, BUT UNSUCCESSFUL.

A Convict's Bold and Original Attempt Escape of No Avail.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. JACKSON, MICH., July 25,-David R. Palmer, who was sent to prison for life for the murder of his wife, has been an exemplary prisoner and has been given more than usual liberties. He was filling up a large cask with scraps this morning, when a bright idea struck him. He put a false head in the cask, about midway down, and then placed inside some citizen's clothing, a hammer and a chisel. He got in himself, and a fellow convict fastened the head of and a fellow convict fastened the head of the cask. Palmer was carried out on a dray, and was taken to the freight office. As the cask was being loaded on a car, the handlers heard a loud appeal for pity which they could not at first locate. Fi-nally one of them solved the mystery and broke open the barrel. Palmer was taken out, more dead than alive. He will never again try the cask as a means of escape, for during the three hours he was inside he suffered terrible tortures.

FOR THE MURDER OF CRONIN.

All the Prisoners but Coughlin Were Rendy To-Day for Trial. CHICAGO, July 25 .- Dan Coughlin, P O'Sullivan, J. F. Beggs, John Kunze, and Frank Woodruff, under indictment for the the murder of Dr. Cronin were arraigned before Judge Horton this afternoon. In before Judge Horton this afternoon. In answer to questions all the prisoners, with the exception of Coughlin, said they were ready for trial. Coughlin said he wished to see his attorney before answering. The matter was continued until to-morrow morn-ing when the prisoner's attorney will be in

GRACEFUL AND DARING

Sparre, Whom He Mardered-The Daughter of a Family of Famous Circus Riders.

PERFORAT, TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, July 25 .- Elvira Madigan the circus rider who was shot and killed in Copenhagen by her titled lover, Count Sparre, belonged to a family of circus perormers who are well known to the older followers of the craft in this country, although the Madigans have pursued their

though the Madigans have pursued their bussness in Europe almost exclusively for more than 30 years past. In 1857, Hank Madigan, his son James, who is the father of the dead girl, and his daughter Rose went to Europe with Howe & Cushing's show. Rose atterward married James Myers, a famous clown, leaper and rider. Hank returned to this country, but James remained abroad, and has been there ever since. His wite, too, was a performer, and in her early days was apprenticed to John Wall, who, after he had retired from active life, used to take ambitious young riders, and train them for service in the ring. Their daughter, Elvira, was reported among the craft to be a graceful and daring rider, and to have a very attractive face and figure.

The story goes that the vengeful Count was first captivated by her charms as he saw her in the ring in her regular circus cos-

was first captivated by her charms as he saw her in the ring in her regular circus cos-tune. It is asserted by one whose knowl-edge of circus performers extends 40 years back, that the girl had probably never even, visited this country, although both of her parents were Americans. Her father was a double somersault performer, leaper and rider. A double act with his wife was one of his specialties.

MISREPRESENTATION DOESN'T HURT. The Over-Doing of Criticism of Com sioner Tanner Leads to a Reaction. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The attacks upon Commissioner Tanner are now giving way to a very decided feeling that his par tisan and personal opponents have carried their campaign entirely too far, and that the inquiry by the special commission will leave them high and dry, and really vindicate, not merely whitewash, the Commissioner. That the rerating business is a source of trouble is clear enough. The dismissal of members of the Medical Board implies that action was taken by them which the authorities could not approve But nothing is likely to be developat all reflecting on Commissioner Tanner's personal course. He personally, as Commissioner, had nothing to do, it appears, with adjudicating nothing to do, it appears, with adjudicating the claims of those people in the department whose rerating made the trouble, his duty being merely, like that of all the other heads of bureaus and departments, to sign the papers in the regular way as brought him, unless some question was raised. Had it not been for Tanner's outspoken declarations in favor of liberal treatment of veterans of the war, no one would have thought of charging upon him direct responsibility. of charging upon him direct responsibility for those criticised cases, in which, if any error was made, it was by subordinates who were trusted with the responsible function of examining the facts and adjudicating in the first instance.

the first instance.

The Commissioner is very much pleased at the special examination of the office, and his opponents are just as little pleased, because they generally know that Tanner is a man of undoubted personal honesty. Whatever chance his free mode of speaking his thoughts gives them to exaggerate his views, they are periectly aware that he is invulnerable as to per-sonal integrity. The net result is likely to be a correction of any irregular methods in the bureau which may exist, and which have been transmitted from one adminis-

tration to another, together with the firmer seating of the Commissioner in power. The personal and political strength of the Commissioner has been impressed very forcibly on all of the leading people of the administration since this fuss began. The evident purpose of the critics of the Pensions, Bureau to "roast" the new administration and to be as unfair as possible in the process, has brought not merely from old soldiers, but from all quarters, protests against judgments or action adverse to the Commissioner on one-sided or malign representations from the opposition. Tanner is unquestionably a man of wide popularity, much of which proceeds from his mental force, which is extraordinary, and from the frank sincerity with which he meets all alike, friends and strangers.

CAUGHT LIKE MICE IN A TRAP.

Earth by Comstock.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 25 .- Two of the green goods men whose quiet little den at 17 Moore street was broken in yesterday by Anthony Comstock and yielded a net of empty boxes, bricks and \$4,644 in cold cash, were captured to-day. Search is now being made for "Brocky" Martin, who is said to helong to the gang, and there may be others.

Mr. Comstock got track of the den by being informed that quantities of letters passed between the saloon at 91 South street and between the saloon at 91 South street and John Cox, at Oxford Furnace, N. J. He wrote to John Cox, signing himself "Isaac P. Donaldson, Fayetteville, Ga.," and received a complete prospectus of the whole game. They offered to sell him \$2,000 in green goods for \$250, \$3,000 for \$300, \$5,000 for \$400, and \$20,000 for \$1,000.

On Wednesday Comstock followed a man who got letters at the saloon to 17 Moore street, but the man got away. Comstock and Captain McLaughlin got complete de-scriptions of the man and another frequenter of the room from the proprietor of the build scriptions of the man and another frequenter of the room from the proprietor of the build-ing in which they had their layout. The men arrested were William C. Byrnes and Samuel Marks. Marks resisted until a re-volver was put to his head.

MRS. IRWIN CUT TO PIECES

ind Her Three-Year-Old Son Killed at

B. & O. Railway Crossing. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL1 WASHINGTON, PA., July 25,-An accident occurred this afternoon at Elwoods crossing, on the Baltimore and Ohio, a few miles west of Washington. Mrs. Wm. Irwin, of this place, with her three children and sister-in-law, were out driving in a buck wagon, and when near the crossing the horse became frightened and ran toward the railroad track. Just at this moment a train approached, striking the horse which was killed instantly.

Mrs. Irwin was thrown under the wheels

of the train and ten cars passed over her body mangling her terribly. A 3-year-old son had both of his legs cut off and has since died of his injuries. The other parties es-caped without serious injury.

MRS. HOGAN DONS MOURNING.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 25 .- Mrs. E. D. Hogan, the wife of the missing aeronaut, is in mourning for her husband, and has about given up all hope that he is living. She is trying to find what became of the \$1,000 which he had with him when he came East. Inventor Peter Campbell puts great faith in the slim chance that Hogan was picked up at sea by an outward-bound vessel, and tells all who inquire about Hogan that he would not be surprised if he stepped into his store any moment.

ROYALTY ATTACKED

Mr. Labouchere Thinks Victoria and Her Numerous Family

TOO GREAT A TAX ON THE PEOPLE. The Salaries of Ornamental Position

Ought to be Abolished. CHAMBERLAIN WOULD WORK FOR GLORY

rts Smith, but Liberals Understa His Position.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Smith supported the report of the royal grants. Mr. Labouchere attacked it and contrasted English royalty with American republicanism. Mr. Gladstone supported the Government.

LONDON, July 25 .- The report of the

Parliamentary Committee on Grants was called up in the House of Commons this afternoon. Right Hon. W. H. Smith. the Government leader, was questioned as to the amount of the Queen's savings. He declined to answer the question, and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. He contended that the principles on which the Government was acting had been deter mined by the compact between the Crown and the people. It was not the duty of the sovereign to provide for the members of the royal family. No Minister of the Crown during the Queen's reign had ever ventured such a suggestion.
When the settlement was made upon the
Prince of Wales it was never contemplated
that the Prince would be called upon to provide for his family out of his income. The
Government could not believe that any im-Government could not believe that any important section of the people grudged royalty the moderate provision necessary to maintain its dignity. If they examined the systems of other civilized countries they would find that the English system was the most economical, giving invaluable stability while obtaining the respect of all English-speaking people.

LABOUCHERE AGAINST THE GRANTS. Mr. Labouchere moved the adoption of his substitute for the committee's report, declaring that the sums given the royal family are already amply sufficient, and that, if further supplies are needed, they ought to be provided through retrenchment in the expense of the royal household, and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers. He ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of economy ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of economy in the English system, calling attention to the fact that, while the President of the United States receives only \$50,000 annually, the Queen and her family received \$3,500,000. He said the time had come to deal finally with grants to royalty. The supporters of the amendment were determined to oppose further grants to junior members of the royal family. He denied that the Queen had any sort of title to the Crown lands. If there was talk about a bargain, his advice to the Crown would be: Take the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall altogether and maintain your family and households.

Lord Randolph Churchill—We should make the worst of the bargain.

grant ought to be the children of the sov-

GRANDCHILDREN MUST HUSTLE. GRANDCHILDREN MUST HUSTLE.

It was impossible for the country to submit to the burden of an indefinite number of grandchildren. He did not complain of Mr. Gladstone supporting the grants. The Liberals understood Mr. Gladstone's peculiar and exceptional nosition, and were not surprised at his action. Mr. Labouchere proceeded to explain how a reduction of the Queen's household would produce the sum necessary to provide for junior royalties. If the useless office of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, eight lords in waiting, eight grooms in waiting, Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, eight lords in waiting, eight grooms in waiting, four equerries and a number of others were abolished, an ample sum would be left for the purpose mentioned. There were gentlemen who would be glad to do what work these officers entailed for nothing—Mr. Chamberlain, for instance. [Laughter.] He trusted that the House, having regard for the growing sense of the people that these grants ought not to be tolerated, would support the amendment.

Mr. Samuel Storey, member for Sunderland, a Radical, seconded the amendment.

GLADSTONE STANDS BY ROYALTY.

Mr. Gladstone briefly said he was averse Mr. Gladstone briefly said he was averse to all measures of economy that impaired the dignity and splendor of the Crown. Therefore he supported the Government. He rejoiced that an occasion was given him to testify in his old age that he did not for-get the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as representaget the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as representative of the Crown.

Mr. John Morley attributed the fever that had been excited by the question of the royal grants to the Government's want of frankness. Their original proposals were stupefying, and they had withdrawn from an impossible and impracticable position in agreeing to grant £36,000 in order to prevent a mischievous friction between Parliament and the Crown. He feared that he strained the pledge given by him to his electors, but he did so on the understanding that no opening would be left for future claims. Moreover, he was auxious to avoid parting company with a leader to whom he was bound by ties of gratitude and esteem. The extravagant grants of former reigns furnished no excuse for a repetition of them now. He could not support Mr. Labouchere, because that gentleman implied that the message from the Queen ought never to have been presented and he (Morley) desired to uphold the good form and traditions of Parliament; but on Monday he would move an amendment raising the whole question in the broadest possible form.

Sir John Gorst, defending the Government, contended that there was no actual difference between the original and the present proposals. He complained of the waste of n connection with his office as representaence between the original and the present proposals. He complained of the waste of

proposals. He complained of the waste time involved in Mr. Morley's mode rocedure. Mr. Bradlaugh adjourned the debate.

THE TESTIMONY ENDED.

and the Paraell Commission Adjou Until the First of October. LONDON, July 25 .- The Parnell Commis sion entered upon its long recess to-day. When the court met this morning, Mr Hardeastle, an accountant, was called to the witness stand. He stated that the books of the Land League which had been produced before the commission covered the whole period of the league's existence. He could not say that 75,000 pounds which was unaccounted for owing to the absence of the books of ladies' leagues, had been misappropriated. Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, in reply to a question by Mr. Sexton, said he could not tell within £10,000 the amount the Times had paid to witnesses. The sum, however, was very large. This concluded the taking of evidence.

Mr. Bexton, replying to a question by Presiding Justice Hannen, stated that he Hardeastle, an accountant, was called to

could not sum up the case in behalf of the Parnellites until he had consulted with his colleagues. Sir Henry James, of counties less for the Times, stated that he was not in a position yet to reply to the whole case. Presiding Justice Hannen informed Mr. Sexton that further evidence would be called it the commission considered it necessary, but the reasons therefor must be exceptional. The court then adjourned until October 24.

Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

\$1,000,000 of his was continued in the business.

THE NEWS IN PITTSBURG.

It Creates Surprise, and the Firm's Methods of the Molesule and retail, had done business with Lewis Bros. & Co., and a number of them are among their creditors. Charles

JULY 26.

journed until October 24.

Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that Mr. Thomas Condon and Mr. John O'Connor, members of the House of Commons, who, while serving sentences in Ireland for offenses under the crimes act, were brought to London to testify before the Parnell Commission complete the remainder of their terms in a London prison.

TRIBUTES TO GLADSTONE

Royalty Joins the Plain Democracy in Doing Honor to the Grand Old Man's Golden Wedding-Tributes

LONDON, July 25.—This was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended norning service. The family took breakfast together at the James street residence of Mr. Gladstone. There was an immense number of callers during the day. They included the Speaker of the House of Comnons, Lord Hartington and all the leading Liberal members of Parliament, Mr. John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the Earl of Aberdeen and other Liberal

The King of the Belgians telegraphed congratulations. All the Liberal clubs and associations in the kingdom, and many Unionist bodies as well, sent addresses. The Queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family sent letters to them. The Prince of Wales also sent a gold inkstand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of The Prince of Wales also sent a gold ink-stand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of Liberal ladies presented a portrait of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson. The portrait was painted by Millais. A large number of other handsome and costly presents were received. Irish admirers sent an album, symbol of Mr. Gladstone's political achieve-ments. The members of the family will build a new portice to the Hawarden resi-dence.

dence.
Mr. Stuart Bendel, M. P., gave a dinner party this evening to the Gladstone family. A reception to personal friends followed.
All the Conservative newspapers laud Mr. Gladstone for his speech on the royal grants. The Times says: "It is a genuine pleasure to acknowledge the excellence of his oration. It was in accordance with the best traditions of statesmanship and was lighted with the glow of genuine feeling, perhaps, occasioned by the incidents attending his golden wedding."

WANTED TO SEE THE CARS JUMP. A Boy Who Tried to Wreck Trains Merely

for the Fun of the Thing.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NORWICH, N. Y., July 25 .- A 16-yearold boy, Charles Palmer, has just been lodged in jail here, charged with having repeatedly put obstructions on the tracks of the Ontario and Western Railroad for the purpose of wrecking trains. The lad's parents are dead, and he lives with a farmer near New Berlin, in which locality the and households.

Lord Randolph Churchill—We should make the worst of the bargain.

Mr. Labouchere—No; the bargain would be a good one.

Continuing, Mr. Labouchere said that the Government admitted the large savings of the Queen from the civil list; doubtless these savings were well invested. Even if the Queen had given various sums to her ohildren, enough was left to provide for the others. The extreme limit of the nation's

that his only motive was the fun of "seeing the cars jump." He is held in jail await-ing the action of the grand jury.

THE LATEST FROM HAYTI.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH . NEW YORK, July 25 .- The Prinz Fredrick Hendrick, of the Kunhardt Line, arrived into this port to-day, with more news from Hayti. The vessel left Port-au-Prince on the 19th instant. On the 18th a part of Hippolyte's forces entered a fort at La Coupe, which they supposed to be deserted. Instead, however, some of Legitime's war-riors lay hid behind some earthworks, and they opened fire on the unsuspecting in-

A fierce fight followed, and one man was killed, but on which side he belonged the Captain of the Prinz Frederick did not hear. Hippolyte's men, however hear. Hippolyte's men, however, re-treated. Legitime has ordered a new issue f paper money.

MRS. HERON ALL RIGHT.

Our Minister to Corea Says There is no Foundation for the Late Report. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- In response to his telegram of Tuesday respecting the case of Mrs. Heron, reported to be under sentance of death in Corea for preaching the doctrines of Christianity, Hon. W. F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State, this morning re-ceived the following cablegram from Minister Dinsmore:

SECUL, COREA, July 24. Report concerning Mrs. Heron wholly with put foundation. DINSMORE.

DIVORCED WITHIN A DAY.

Chicago Bound to Sustain Its Reputation for Unhitching.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, July 25 .- Mrs. Mattie E Cowles had her divorce case disposed of in one of the shortest periods on record. She filed her bill yesterday. To-day her husband, John T. Cowles, made answer at 9 A. M. Judge Altgeld heard the case in chambers, and at 2 P. M. a decree was enchambers, and at 2 P. M. a decree was en-tered. Cowles is a manufacturer of fire es-capes, and said to be worth \$150,000.

The entire proceedings were kept strictly private. Mrs. Cowles was awarded the custody of her two children, aged 13 and 11, and it is understood that the defendant agreed to pay a liberal alimony.

Plans of the Cambria Company Regarding

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. JOHNSTOWN, July 25 .- Treasurer Thomp son disbursed \$28,000 to-day. The Cambria Company has a tract of 500 acres on a hill top, and is talking of constructing an inclined railway to it, for the purpose of removing a large section of the residence portion of the city there.

Every day people come to claim bodies,
which are identified by the records kept.

The body of one lady was identified by the
character of the filling of the teeth.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WHEELING, July 25 .- Captain Andrew

The Liabilities Are Reported at \$4,200,000 Assets \$5,500,000.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND BANKS and New England Mills Most Heavily Involved, but

All Will be Paid.

Lewis Bros. & Co., drygoods commission house of Philadelphia, with branches in New York and Boston, and extensive connections all over the country, assigned yesterday. As a rough estimate the liabilities are said to be \$4,200,000 and the assets \$5 500,000. The Johnstown disaster is said to have been partly responsible for the failure. It is thought everything will be paid.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA PHILADELPHIA, July 25 .- Business circles in this city was considerably shaken to-day by the announcement of the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co., one of the largest and oldest commission houses in the country. As yet no statement has been made as to the liabilities and assets, but it s estimated that the former will amount t about \$4,200,000, and the latter about \$5,500,000, or \$1,300,000 more than the liabilities. This includes all property owned by the firm. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, is made assignee. The embarrassment of the firm has resulted mainly from the concern carrying too large a stock and from backward payments. A too liberal of its customers is the only explanation that can be made at this time, and that is about all there is to be said. A succession of reverses among firms with which the in-solvent firm was affiliated is given also as contributing in a measure to the embarrassment. The late Mr. Henry Lewis was well known as having held a considerable interest whose proprietor, George Bullock, not very long ago, laid bare to the world the surprising fact that his estate was insolvent. Lewis Bros. & Co. were also indirectly affected by the terrible Conemaugh disaster, one of their principal accounts being with the

Woodvale mills, a prosperous concern lo-cated in the blighted Johnstown district. SOME BIG CONNECTIONS. The firm consisted of Henry, Joseph and Walter H. Lewis, George W. Wharton, John L. Boardman, John Williamson, George A. Duren and Grinnell Willis. There were branch houses in Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, and the immense busimore and Chicago, and the immense business transacted was confined to American and foreign dress goods. The firm were the agents for the Wamsutta Mills, Wauregan Mills, Grinnell Mills, Jewett City Mills, Slater Cotton Company, Slatersville Mills, Manville Company, Oriental Mill, Forest-dale Manufacturing Company, Windham City Manufacturing Company, Hamlet Mills, J. Leavens' Sons, Whitestone Mills, Eagle Mills, Chester Mills, Scheppers Bros., Conshohooken Company, Samuel Bancroft, Dexter, Richards & Son, Woodvale Mills, United States Bunting Company, S. H. United States Bunting Company, S. H. Edes. The general belief in mercantile

dollar for dollar.
In an interview to-day Mr. Wharton, of the firm, said: "If we could have had only two or three days more I am sure we would have been able to tide over our difficulties. But the blow fell just at the worst time, and our only course was to make an assignment, and this we did this morning. For some time past our business prospects have never been brighter, but you know you can't mark

There were no preferred creditors. An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: The parties will make a state-ment in a few days. Mr. Bliss, the assignee, said the firm's statements in the past 60 days showed a surplus of over \$1,000,000, but that was not available now. A large part of it was in accounts which they could not collect immediately. He thought the assets would make a fair showing. The liabilities were to banks and trust companies. There will be a meeting of creditors in ten days,

NEW ENGLAND A HEAVY CREDITOR. A man familiar with the firm affairs said to-day that nearly all the banks in New England held the firm's paper, and espe-cially in the cities where they had mill accounts. Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven and New Bedford banks are re-ported to hold considerable paper. The New York-banks mentioned are the Fourth National, the Ninth National, the Central National and the Central Trust Company. The Chemical Bank held none of their

paper since January 1.
Philadelphia banks are the heaviest hold-Philadelphia banks are the heaviest holders. Some banks have taken their paper with reluctance lately. The firm has been extended and overloaded. They suffered a severe loss in the death of Henry Lewis, the founder of the house, who was well known, particularly in Philadelphia. It was learned from another source that the firm owns three stores in Philadelphia, and also their building in Worth street, New York, which is on leased grounds, and which, it is said, was mortgaged a few months ago.

which, it is said, was mortgaged a few months ago.

It is said that one of the causes of the failure was the Johnston disaster. The late Henry Lewis had a large interest in the Cambria Iron Works there, which his estate held, and the loss by the flood depreciated the securities. The Johnstown Manufacturing Company's Woodvale woolen mills consigned their products to Lewis Brothers. The mill was destroyed by the flood and the loss was \$300,000. It was controlled by the Cambria Iron Company. Waiter H. Lewis was a director of the New Waiter H. Lewis was a director of the New York Life Insurance Company. BUSINESS LARGE, BUT WANING.

BUSINESS LARGE, BUT WANING.

The firm's headquarters are at 238 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the stores in Chicago, Boston and New York being branches. The business has amounted to as high as \$15,000,000 a year. Lately it is said to have fallen to \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 annually. They claimed their capital was \$1,500,000, and they made money every year. Since January there has been doubt expressed about their financial standing, and in March last Bradstreet's took away their capital rating and reduced their credit rating a grade. On April 20 the firm made the following statement to a large financial institution: Assets, \$5,472,000, consisting of ledger accounts, \$1,875,000; manufacturers' accounts, \$1,793,000; securities, \$811,000; real estate, \$770,000; bills receivable, \$223,000; liabilities, \$4,129,000, of which \$3,682,000 was bills payable and \$447,000 at loan; net surplus, \$1,343,000. This was not looked on as a favorable statement by the trade. The firm had hard work to make collections. The firm had hard work to make collections. The firm was interested in the Consbohocken Worsted Mills, which failed. They admitted in March last that they would lose \$25,000 by President George Builock's insolvency.

For over 25 years the firm of Lewis Bros. & Co. have been the leading house in the drygoods trade. It was founded in Philis-

pany D, Third Ohio, in the Mexican War, and Captain of Company K, Second Virginia (Federal troops), in the late war. He was a leading O, A. R. member, and one of the best known estisous of the Panhandle.

them are among their creditors. Charles Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., could scarcely believe the telegram re-lating the failure. He had always consid-

lating the failure. He had always considered the firm a good, reliable one, and the more he knew of their dealings the more he had liked them.

Another large manufacturer of this city, who is related to one of the members of the firm, said he did not think the failure would have any direct effect on the money market. It may for a short time cause an unsteady feeling among large manufacturers, who may become impatient for their money.

The firm did not own any mills, but were agents for large manufacturers all through The firm did not own any mills, but were agents for large manufacturers all through New England. Their method was to take a consignment of goods, and sell them for the manufacturers. For handling the goods they received a commission of about 2½ per cent. In addition to this, they received an extra commission on guaranteed sales. By this they would receive the goods, and after deducting their commission, deposit a draft for them. They would then assume all risk of being paid for the goods, and the manufacturers having their money, would not care whether their agents were paid or not. In a great many cases of this kind,

not. In a great many cases of this kind, the firm had to wait too long for their money, and this is what caused the collapse. The firm had agencies in Lyons, Paris and Vienna, and handled silks, ribbons, laces, etc., imported from there.

LIKE A THUNDERBOLT.

Notwithstanding it Was Known the Firm

Was in Trouble. Boston, July 25.—Interviews with a number of commission houses in this city reveal the fact that the news of the failure of Lewis Bros. & Co. had come to them like a Lewis Bros. & Co. had come to them like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. They had known for some time that the great concern was moving along over trembling ground, but it was expected that it would tide the difficulties and come out whole. At the house of Fabian, Bliss & Co., on Summer street, Mr. Fabian was seen, and he stated that his firm had not lost anything by the failure.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that the "I have no doubt," said he, "that the crippled firm will rally and pay off all its indebtedness and start business again. It is a case of dry rot. The business of the firm through its many branches must have been very clumsily conducted; they are undoubtedly heavily burdened with long credits and too many of their customers must have been of the undesirable with the present experience they will tomers must have been of the undestrable kind. The present experience they will pass through will purify their trade; their poor quality of patrons will have to seek new firms and the distressed concern will, in my opinion, come out of its present predicament in perfect feather and prepared to resume business under improved auspices."

\$600,000 OWED IN PROVIDENCE.

he Banks Hold \$150,000 of the Pape and the Mills the Rest. PROVIDENCE, July 25 .- Mills and banks here will be involved by the failure of Lewis Bros. & Co. \$600,000. Local banks have

about \$150,000 of their paper, divided among about \$150,000 of their paper, divided among six or eight of them, and the rest is among half a dozen mills, including those at Slater, Manville and Wauregan. The belief prevails here that the firm can pay its indebtedness in full if they are given time. None of the mills or banks will be seriously embar-rassed.

Large Assets in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 25.—Prominent dry-goods men here estimate that Lewis Bres. & Co. have in Baltimore more than \$500,000

IOWA'S GREAT CAVE OF ICE.

A Party Made Up at Decorah Explores it as Far as Possible. (SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE). DECORAH, IOWA, July 25 .- A party was made up here to-day to visit Iowa's famous

ice cave. It is but half a mile from this town, and produces unlimited ice in summer. The party left the Winnesheik House, this afternoon, and walked a half mile along the Iowa river. The bluffs at this point are about 400 feet high. [There is a steep climb of 200 feet, and a rock having the appearance of gypsum just out for 50 feet. The entrance to the cave is a fissure 10 feet wide and 20 feet high. A strong current of cold air was issuing from the cave. Candles were lighted and preparations made to enter. Thirty feet inside the cave the path turns to the left and downward toward the river. The slope is gradual the walls and root being within hand'

One hundred feet from the mouth the roof and walls were found coated with ice, which increased in thickness as the party penetrated. There was no dripping or mud, and pieces of ice two feet long were scaled off the roof. Owing to the fitful light and off the root. Owing to the natural fight and danger of the exploration, the party did not go in more than 200 feet. The path continued to incline toward the river, and the temperature was freezing.

The Editor of a Chicago Paper Deposed to Extravagance. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COULDN'T GO WEST

CHICAGO, July 25 .- J. J. West is no onger editor of the Chicago Times, having een persuaded to resign after the stock been persuaded to resign after the social-holders had made an investigation into his methods. During the time of Mr. West's authority at the Times office he has pited up an individual debt of \$200,000, beside up an individual debt of \$200,000, beside accumulating obligations against the newspaper here, there and everywhere. He agreed, it is said, to dispose of some of the property of the Times without the consent of its creditors.

Captain H. J. Hinskamp is now President the Times and Medicombination.

dent of the Times and Mail combination, instead of Mr. West, and C. W. Boucher is Treasurer. It is said that a choice has not yet been made for managing editor.

THEY WILL COME TO PITTSBURG.

COLUMBIA, TENN, July 25 .- The Scotch Irish Society of America has accepted the cordial invitation of the Scotch-Irish people of Pittsburg, Pa., to hold its next annual congress there next May. The invita-tion was extended through the Executive Committee of the local organization, com-prising some of the most prominent men in

the State.

The claims of New York, Philadelphia and Nashville, Tenn., were strongly urged, but the scale was turned in favor of Pittsburg by the fact that she is the most distinctively Scotch-Irish city in the United States, having been founded by that race, and is the center of the strongest Scotch-Irish population on the continent.

A Charter Granted Yesterday. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.) HARRISBURG, July 25 .- The Grasell Chemical Company, of Titusville, capital \$300,000, was chartered to-day. The stock-holders are Albert Duffill, Philadelphia; Johns Daub and Carrius Gray, Titusville; J. H. D. Rodier, Beaver Falls; C. G. Graselli and Daniel Bailey, Cleveland.

THREE CENTS

\$2,000,000 ARE GOING

That is the Approximate Sum

Treasurer Tonson Has Figure 2 t

FOR EARLY DIST BUTION. A Meeting to be Held & Week to

INCLUDING PITTSBURG'S \$400,000.

Apply the Nation

Why the Dazed People Can De Nothing More Until They Have Finality and Funds to Go On-\$19,000,000 Wouldn't Restore the Town-How the Money Has Been Thus Far Distributed-Sums of \$80 to \$500 Disharsed to the Most Needy-Important Inside Information on a Subject Watched by the Nation.

Stirring information is brought back by Treasurer Thompson, of Pittsburg, from Johnstown, About \$2,000,000, now in the hands of the Relief Commission, is to find almost immediate distribution. Pittsburg's unexpended \$400,000 will hold out till the commission orders this greatest of all its expenditures. Interesting inside facts in this connection crop out.

Mr. W. R. Thompson, local Treasurer of the Johnstown Relief Fund, also a treasurer of the Governor's Relief Commission, returned from Johnstown yesterday, and soon after was seen by a DISPATCH reporter, He said the commission would meet some time next week, and it was understood that they would take immediate action to distribute in Johnstown all of the remaining

\$2,000,000 subscribed from different sources. He said the Pittsburg members were a unit on the question of the promptest distribution possible to the people of the whole funds, and that the commission would undoubtedly take action to that end. Just when the meeting will take place, Mr. Thompson did not know, but it will be in

. HOW THEY GAVE IT OUT. During Mr. Thompson's stay in Johnstown he has distributed \$123,000, and has \$377,000 yet to pay out of the \$500,000 appropriated by the commission. The money has been given out in sums ranging from \$80 to \$600, and two were paid \$20, who had not lost much. The \$400,000 of the funds turned over into the commission's hands by the Pittsburg committee has not yet been touched. It will take about three weeks to distribute this, with that remaining from the appropriation, and by that time, Mr. Thompson says, the other funds will be ready. The commission have had an op-

portunity to note the methods of distribu-tion and know the need of the money, and by that time will have had a chance to are all the details for final payment to the Mr. Thompson said it was the only way to do to give life to the town and quiet the complaints of the people who will not or cannot make their final plans to re-establish themselves in homes and business until they know how much they are going to get, As soon as they know this they will go to

work with a will to start anew, but until

then they seem to await further developments from day to day.

PITTSBURG'S HAND IN IT. The money has been paid out on orders from the local committee. Mr. Thompson says its members have done excellent work, and the commission can trust them to put the money into the hands of those most needful, and for whom all the funds were

originally subscribed. The people have not squandered their money; but, where it was not for immediate needs, have taken it to the savings banks, an official of one of the latter stating to Mr. Thompson yesterday that he was surprised to see so many needful and yet honest and industrious people come to the bank and deposit their money as soon as they got it, saying they wanted it in safe hands, as if afraid to lose the little treasure regained. The plack of the people is surprising. The pluck of the people is surprising. Two-story frame stores are going up on every hand, and are being speedly stocked with goods. None of the better class of the survivors have left the ruined city, but have remained to build it up. Many who left the city after the flood, with relatives, are flocking back to the scene of their desolation, fired with zeal to re-establish themselves in their former business and help raise the city from the ruins.

NOT EVEN \$10,000,000 ENOUGH. Mr. Thompson says \$10,000,000 would not place the city where it was, nor yet a good deal larger sum. Many, unacquainted with Johnstown before the flood, have an idea that it was a kind of "one-horse" place, with no buildings that amounted to anything; but such was not the case. Many beautiful residences graced the streets, the business blocks were of brick and stone, built substantially and in accordance with the attractive city that Johnstown was. It will take years, possibly many, to build up the city and make it anything like what it was before the flood; but the people are willing and earnest, and only want to know just what help they may expect before they make their final arrangements, and this will make their final arrangements, and this will be done and the town given a new impetus after the distribution of the remaining great fund.

WILL FIGHT FOR FATHERLAND.

Eight Thousand Poles Drilling for Active

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BUFFALO, July 25.—The Polish National League will hold a Convention in Buffalo, beginning September 10. About 300 delegates are expected, from the principal

The league's object is the liberation of Poland. There are 8,000 members, who are drilled ready to fight for their native land if opportunity offers.

ASLEEP SINCE ITS BIRTH. A Child Eight Weeks Old That Takes

Nourishment but Never Wakes, CHICAGO, July 25.—A Daily News special from Galena, Wis., says: The phyicians of this county are just now puzz over the case of an infant child of Luroy Gibbs, in Warren township, 8 weeks old, that has been asleep ever since its birth. The child, which is perfectly formed and of ordinary size, takes nourishment regularly, but never wakes.